

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advice foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, December 11, 1755.

M A D R I D, Aug. 19.

AS the taking of the two Men of War in America has given Occasion to several Reflections from the Considerations that War was not declared, and that the Differences between the Crowns of France and England related only to the Continent of America, Sir Benjamin Keene has, in answer therunto, offered the following Considerations: "That it was well known that the French Fleet carried Troops, Ammunition, and every Thing necessary for defending the Territories which had been by the French unjustly taken Possession of, and of which the English claim the Property: That only this Right had been made use of in taking the two French Men of War."

Ghent, September 5. French Deserters come in daily, chiefly from the Irish Regiments in the Service of the French Crown, who give as a Reason for their Deserting, the Apprehension of being sent to America.

The new Works at Dunkirk are completed.

Brussels, September 2. The French Troops which were to have encamped at Aimerie the 25th of last Month, received Orders on the 24th to remain in their Cantonnements. This Delay was only owing, as we have been since informed, to the Badness of the Weather, and they marched into the Camp on the Twenty-seventh, to the Number of fifteen Battalions and Twenty-eight Squadrons. We are likewise informed, that the Camp at Richemont, which is also assembled, consists of fifteen Battalions and twenty six Squadrons. We hear that the French have made an End of baking Biscuit at Douay, the Quantity they wanted being complete. It is also said, that they have added Four-score Hands to their Laboratory in that Town.

September 5. Several Austrian Officers have been to visit the French Camp at Aimerie, where they were presented to the Prince of Soubise, and were received by him and the other General Officers, in the most polite Manner. We hear from thence, that the four Companies to be added to each Battalion, are to be raised and clothed at the King's Expence; and that the dismounted Companies in the Regiments of Dragoons, are to be immediately provided with Horses, so as to make four complete Squadrons in each Regiment. It is likewise said, that the Troops in French Flanders will be augmented to at least 30,000 Men. By Letters dated the 3d Instant, we are informed, that on Account of the Badness of the Weather, the French broke up their Camp that Morning at Ten a Clock, and marched into their former Cantonnements, with an Intention however of returning again to their Camp, if the Weather will permit, having left their Tents standing, and a few Men to guard them.

Munich, September 5. The Court of France has lately contracted with some of the most considerable Horse Dealers, for a Delivery of 40,000 Horses, which they are obliged to furnish in three Months Time.

Paris, September 6. The Republic of Genoa have desired the King to lend again a Body of Troops to subdue the Rebels of Corsica, who are got to a greater Head than ever.

Hague, September 11. The Earl of Holderness, who arrived here the Eighth from Amsterdam, has since had several Conferences with the Ministers of State upon public Affairs, wherein he has assured them, that his Britannick Majesty was disposed for Peace as soon as the Conditions could be regulated in a Manner conformable to the Rights which the English Nation has acquired in America by the Treaty of Utrecht and Aix la Chapelle.

Genoa, August 12. Ever since we heard of Hostilities in America between the French and English we have been upon the Qui-vive. The Tio, Lead, Salt-petre, Sugar, &c. that were in the Warehouses are bought up. It is reported, that some new Fortifications will be added to this City, to the Gulph of Spezia, and that of Yardo. The Workmen make all possible Haste to finish the new Fort of San Remo. But the worst Omen of all is, that the Arms of England, placed over the Consul's Door, have received the same Insult which was given in the last Century to those of France, and which was avenged by the famous Bombardment we underwent in 1684. That is to say, they were found in the Morning of the 7th Instant, covered with human Ordure. The English Consul complain'd to the Senate, and some suspected Persons were immediately taken into Custody, and a Reward of 400 Pistoles offered to any that would discover the Authors of this Insult, which cannot go unpunish'd; but it is generally thought that they will not be found out, as it is supposed, they were set on by a certain powerful Party, which is impatient to see this Republic engaged in new Broils.

Paris A-la-main, Sept. 26. The Preparations for War are carried on with the utmost Vigour, and it is believed that in a short Time the King will be in a Condition to put a numerous Squadron to Sea. His Majesty has bought of the Portuguese 800 Pieces of Cannon, which they purchased of the English, and which are almost all arrived in France. Levies are likewise made with all imaginable Success, so that the Regiments will soon be complete.

L O N D O N, September 16.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated September 3. "M. de la Quadra, who is charged with the Affairs of Spain at this Court, and the Chevalier d'Avreux, Minister

from that Court at London, have in their Conferences with Lord Holderness and Sir Thomas Robinson, confirmed the Catholic Majesty's perfidy in his pacific Sentiments, and his firm Resolution to take no Part in the Broils that have arisen between the English and French concerning the Limits of their Possessions in America. It is also known, that the Duke of Somerset, the Spanish Minister at Paris, has made use of the same Language to the Ministry of Versailles."

Private Letters by Yesterday's French Mail inform us, that the Squadron commanded by Count de Guay is arrived at Brest; and that the Blandford Man of War (which was freighted with a good Quantity of warlike Stores, and had on board the New Governor of South Carolina) taken by the said Squadron the 13th of August, and sent into Nantes, is ordered round to Brest, where the Officers belonged to her Voyage to Carolina, agreeable to the apparent System of Politeness, by pretending to set only upon the Defensive. We likewise hear, that Count de Guay's Squadron ran up as far as the Lizard Point, purposely to avoid falling in with Admiral Hawke's Fleet, and from thence steered a Southern Course for Brest.

Private Letters from Brest say, that they have lately equipped twelve Ships of the Line of Battle in the Harbour, which, with the Squadron just returned under the Command of the Count de Guay, are to put to Sea shortly, and try their Fortune against any English Squadron, not much superior in Number, which they may chance to meet.

We are informed, that the Command of the American Forces is given to the Honourable Mr. Shirley. On Friday last several Chests of Silver were shipped for the Use of the above Forces.

Admiral Smith has ordered the Prisoners of the ten Ships lately brought into Dover, to be victualled at Six-pence a Man per Diem.

September 18. They write from Naples in Italy since the Arrival of a Courier from Spain, that the Armaments both by Sea and Land are carried on with greater Vigour than ever.

The Paris Gazette (published by Authority) confirms what was said of the Blandford Man of War; the French King having ordered the Ship to be released, and the new Governor of South Carolina should be likewise allowed to proceed on his Voyage. And

A private Letter from a Gentleman in Office at Brest, says, that they expect the British Court will also speedily release all the French Merchants lately carried into the Ports of England.

September 26. Four Thousand Oxen, and Eleven Thousand Four Hundred Hogs, are contracted for for the Use of the Navy, to be delivered before Christmas.

A Proclamation is published, to prorogue the Parliament to the 15th of November next, then to sit for the Dispatch of Business.

Very important Changes in the Ministry are confidently talked of.

We hear that a Packet is ordered to go to and from the West-Indies constantly, for the quicker Dispatch of Business. Some Letters from Germany advise, that at the Visit which the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness made to the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel, his Lordship concluded a Treaty with his Serene Highness for taking 4000 of his Troops into British Pay.

They write from Paris that the French Court hath purchased of the Republic of Genoa, six Men of War, viz. two of 60 Guns, two of 50, and two of 45, to join the Tuscan Squadron, which consists of fourteen Ships of the Line.

September 27. A Period of Distinction is arrived here from France, to demand the Restoration of the French Ships which we have taken.

We hear the Right Hon. Henry Fox, is appointed one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of late Sir William Yonge, as joint Vice Treasurer of Ireland. And that the Right Hon. Lord Harrington will be appointed Secretary at War.

October 1. We are assured the King of Prussia has declared his Intention of endeavouring to preserve the Peace of the Empire, by preventing any foreign Troops from entering therein.

October 2. Magazines are preparing in Livonia and Courland for the Subistence of a Body of 73,450 Russians which Great-Britain has taken into its Service. Their Quarters are so distributed that they may be all assembled, in a very short Time in three Divisions, and form an Army in three days and the Artillery are ordered in the Heart of the Empire.

A Corps of 30,000 Cossacks is marched from the Ukraine into Poland, and has taken Post in the Neighbourhood of the Dauphin Indianan arrived at Port l'Orient on the 17th inst. This is the Ship which, it was pretended, being run aground by an English Man of War, was entirely lost, and all the Crew drowned.

October 3. The Proposals lately brought over and offered by a certain Nobleman of France, are totally rejected, the

Terms being inconsistent with the Honour of the British Flag and Nation.

A Merchant in Bourdeaux, to his Friend in London, writes thus: "We are here in a most dreadful Situation; no Trade goes on; our Ships from America, and all Parts, intercepted by the English, very few escaping; and if this begins already not to trust each other, as not knowing whose Turn it may be to become bankrupt. All our Ships are sitting out at Brest, Rochefort, Toulon, &c. and we are buying the Ships of the Swedes, Genoevese, and where else they can be procured. The Scarcity of Seamen prevents our Privateers putting to Sea, they being wanted for our Fleet. I send you this by a safe Conveyance; for if it should be intercepted (all Letters being opened) nothing less than the Battle would be my Portion."

October 4. We are informed, that as soon as the Blandford Man of War is released, she is to be victualled for three Months, thoroughly manned by the stoutest French Officers and Seamen amongst our Prisoners, and conveyed back to Brest; confessing, that the Folly of our Nation in being fond of Things which originally come from France, is such, we cannot think of returning the few Ships we have taken at the same Time chusing to imitate, in this Particular, their Generosity, we restore them the Blandford in better Order than when we received her, hoping they will never have Reason to complain of our giving them (at least) as good as they bring.

We are assured that the French are gathering together a great Number of Small Craft at Boulogne, Calais, and other Northern Ports of France, as it is pretended for a Descent on England.

We hear that the Agent of France has sent to his Court a List of all the French Ships lately taken by the English, of which he makes the Number to be 110, and their Value 400,000*l*.

We have Advice from Brussels, which say, that the Captures made by the English have given such an Alarm, that the French fancy every Ship they see is a Cruiser of that Nation; and when Count de Guay's Squadron returned to Brest, all the Ports fired upon it, taking it for an English Fleet.

The Number of French Prisoners at this Time in England amounts to upwards of 2500.

Last Tuesday 879,000*lb*. of Gunpowder was shipped for New-England.

A Command from Woolwich is ordered for Virginia with all Expedition.

October 6. We learn that all the Officers belonging to all the Regiments in England, who are in London, have Orders to repair to their Regiments.

An Order came this Day to confine all the French Seamen, and to take the Swords from the Officers and Merchants, but the latter have Liberty to go home, if they chuse it.

Last Sunday Evening a melancholly Accident happened at Liverpool; the Wind blowing fresh at South, one of the Ferry-Boats on the River overlet with sixteen Passengers on board, coming from on board the Winchelsea Man of War at the Black Rock, who were all drowned, and three of the Bodies were cast up on Tuesday last, viz. two Men and a Woman.

October 7. There are Letters in Town from on board his Majesty's Ship the Medway, Capt. Peter Dennis, belonging to Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet, giving an Account of their having taken several Prizes, one of which is worth 80,000*l*. Sterling.

October 9. The French go on raising Magazines and making all other Preparations for marching a numerous Army into the Empire, though at the same Time the Declarations made at Vienna and other Courts import the direct contrary.

By the last Letters from Spain we have Advice, that the Consul General at Madrid, has wrote to the Consuls at all the Ports; that they might inform the Merchants that there was not the least Appearance of a Rupture between Great-Britain and Spain.

It is reported by several Officers belonging to the Fleet, that by the Calculation they have made, the Ships taken by our Men of War from the French amount to Six Millions of Money.

By Orders of the Lords of the Admiralty, Notice hath been sent to Lloyd's Coffee-House, that a Convey will be ready to fall the 16th Instant from Plymouth for Boston and North-America.

We are well assured that there are no French Privateers sitting out, either at Dunkirk, Calais or Boulogne.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia, (dated however, August 6, 1755) to his Friend in London.

"It is now my Calamity to live in a parched, withering, scorched Country; a Field of Blood: Of which you will see Account in the public Papers I herewith send you. Besides the bloody Harrook at the Ohio, the remote Counties of this Colony cursum of the Indian Savages in the Peckab Interests, who have murdered sundry Families, taken some Captives, upon whom they have exercised the most unnatural and injury Barbarities, scalped some, beheaded others, drunk their very Blood, ripped up

the Women, and left them in a State of Shocking to be related. About 240 Families, that had made desiring Settlements in that Wilderness, have been driven from House and Home by the Terror of these Barbarians, who have taken into the more thickly inhabited Parts of the Colony, where they now are, in the Woods, Mountains, and Children, without any Countenance but the inclement Sky, and without any Subsistence but what they can procure by Hunting, or receive from the Charity of others. Our Country also languishes under a severe Drought, and next Year will be a Season of unusual Scarcity of Food and severe Famine.

"I communicate this Intelligence to you, dear Sir, as you have good Opportunities of communicating it to my other Friends; whose Prayers I earnestly solicit for a sinking Land. There are some here who are sighing and mourning for our national Sin; but in general, a spirit of Vanity, Covardice, and Impatience, has spread through this Colony; and what will the End of these Things be?"

"If my Friends should be surprised at my Silence, tell them, I am in a constant Hurry about my own Subjects, and in a Contemplation about my Country. I am, with Compliments, &c."

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, dated August 11, 1755.

"It is not only an Observation of mine, but of many others, that when ever you Gentlemen Merchants are wrote to about the Crisis of Tobacco here, you seldom or ever say any regard to it; I now tell you, which you may depend upon to be Matter of Fact, that there will be the worst Crop of Tobacco made this Year in Virginia, that has been for many Years, and I am informed that the neighbouring Provinces suffer as much as we do here, by the long Drought which we have had and like to continue so, and what is still worse, there is the greatest Probability of a Famine that I ever knew in my Time, and as I am told by those that are many Years older than I am, they never knew so great a Drought; God only knows what will be the Event of it, more especially as we are so Loaded with Taxes, &c."

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, dated Sept. 12.

"The Prince of Morocco has made himself Master of the two Towns of Salé, and laid a Fine of 70,000 Ducats on the Inhabitants; 10,000 Ducats on each Christian Merchant's House; robbed and plundered entirely that of Mr. Montmorency, and afterwards ordered him to be Beheaded to Death, being an English Subject, declaring the same Treatment to Consul Pettigrew, if he got him into his Custody, which 'tis hoped will not happen, as Commodore Edgecumbe and another Man of War sailed Yesterday for Tetuan, to demand him. The Prince has ordered his two Cruisers at Salé to be immediately sent to Sea, and to take all the English ships they can meet with."

"'Tis said he intends marching towards Arila, Tangier, and Tetuan, with an Army of near 40,000 Men, which has greatly alarmed the whole Coast."

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

To the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of the Province of Pennsylvania, in Assembly met.

A REMONSTRANCE by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council, of the City of Philadelphia, in Behalf of the said City.

Gentlemen,

YOU were lately called together upon more urgent Business than ever came before an Assembly of this Province; and while you have been sitting, scarce a Day has passed, wherein you have not heard of the inhuman Slaughter of your Fellow Subjects, and been loudly called upon for that Protection, which by the most sacred Ties you owe to the People. On such an Emergency, we imagined that you had an easy and expeditious Mode of Procedure before you; namely, to postpone all Disputes to a more reasonable Time; to grant the necessary Supplies on such Terms, as those on which the rest of his Majesty's Colonies have granted large Sums for the like Purposes; and lastly to pass a reasonable Law in order to collect and regulate the Force of the Province, for repelling the present cruel Invasion. Nevertheless, while you have been DELIBERATING, much Innocent Blood has been spilt, a great Extent of our Country laid waste, and the miserable Inhabitants scattered abroad before the SAVAGE SPOILER.

WHEREFORE, in the most solemn Manner, before GOD, and in the Name of all our Fellow Citizens, as you regard the Lives of the People whom you represent, we call upon you, we adjure you, say we supplicate you, to give that legal Protection to your bleeding Country, which ought to be the chief Object of all Government at such a perilous Juncture as this. And let it be no longer said, that, while we are daily bearing so much concerning Privilege and Right, we are in the mean Time deprived of that most essential Right and great first Privilege, (which GOD and NATURE gave us) of defending our LIVES and protecting our FAMILIES.

We profess the same Reasons for this Application, which determined many of the Inhabitants of this City to make a like Application to you on the 6th Instant; and as these Reasons now lie before you, we need not repeat them, any further than by observing, that a well regulated Militia has always been found both the surest and least expensive Method of Defence; and that upon any other Plan, great Sums of Money must be thrown away to little Purpose, and the People thereby burdened with grievous Taxes.

Another Reason for thus applying to you, is the great Distress, which this City committed to our Care, is like to labour under by the vast increase of the Poor from all Parts of the Country, and the melancholy Prospect of having far greater Numbers of the unhappy Back-Settlers driven in upon us from their Habitations, and continually flying to the Shelter and Charity of the City, as the Place of greatest Safety. This must necessarily be prejudicial to the general Course of Business, and enhance the Value of all Necessaries, by increasing the Number of Mouths; and at the same Time diminishing the Number of Hands that should supply our Market; all which will prove a Burden upon us too heavy to bear.

Seeing therefore our Affairs are brought to such a Crisis, and as this our reasonable Demand cannot require much

Time for your Consideration, having already been so often made to you by Petitions from all Parts of the Province; we do earnestly recommend Dispatch to you. For, as the People seem already in a deplorable and desperate Condition, the fear it will not be possible to preserve the Peace and Quiet of this City, nor of the Province itself, much longer, if some effectual Methods are not speedily taken for their general Defence and Security.

By Order of the Board,

WILLIAM FLEMING, Mayor.

Dated November 25, 1755.

ANNAPOLIS, December 12.

Since our last, three of the Vessels with Neutrals sail'd from hence, for Wicomico, Patuxent, and Choptank Rivers; There remains now in our Harbour only Cape Charles, with his Congregation of Neutrals, consisting of a hundred and seventy odd.

Last Week, Uriah Pearles, who was committed to Prison here a few Weeks ago, for cutting the Throat of James Peck, at Elk-Ridge, with an Axe, as he lay asleep in Bed, was Discharged, the Wound being cured, and Peck perfectly recovered: And so this vile Ingrate (who attempted the Murder of his Benefactor) will escape the Gallows for a second Time.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, Entered, Schooner Sea-Flower, Nathaniel Bowers, from Boston; Schooner Nancy, Andrew Ingersole, from Salem; Schooner Olive-Branch, George Webb from Salem.

Clear'd for Departure,

Snow Nancy, James Reith, for Barbados; Snow Falcon, John Pyke, for Biddeford.

TAKEN up about the 30th of September last, by the Subscriber living on Barren-Island, on the Shore of the Bay Side of the Island, a large Waincoat Chest, in which was a Parcel of Books, most of them Dutch; and in a small Box was a Parcel of Papers, among which is a Deed of Bargain and Sale from Thomas Harrison of Baltimore County, to George Michael Hartman, for a Lot of Land in Baltimore-Town, N^o. 81, acknowledged the 8th Day of March 1755, and recorded; also a large Book of Accounts of said George Michael Hartman's, for Ordinary Expenses. In the Chest there was also, 3 Womens Gowns, 2 Shifts, a light colour'd Cloth Cloak, 1 old blue quilted Coat, some new Caps, 1 black Silk Bonnet, 1 Palmato Hat, and some Children's Cloaths, viz. Shifts, Shirts, Trowlers, Aprons, Handkerchiefs, 1 Gown, and Ribbons; 2 Sheets, 1 Rug and Blanket, 2 Pillows and Cases, some China, Delph and Stone Ware, 1 hard metal Tea-Pot, 2 Tea-Kettles, 3 Silver Tea-Spoons, 3 Glass Decanters, 1 Cafe Bottle, 2 Knives and 6 Forks, 1 large Spring Knife, a Hanger and Belt, a Pair of Money Scales and Weights, 1 Pewter Basin, 1 Dish and 11 Plates marked GMH, 1 Brass Candlestick, 2 Tin Graters, and one Iron Skimmer. Near the same Place, in the Bay, was taken up a Part of 2 Bedstead and Cord.

The above Things it is suppos'd, belong'd to some Persons who were Drowned in the late remarkable Gult which happen'd on the 17th of September past, as a Boat with a drowned Boy in her, and 5 other Dead Bodies, have been taken up just below and above the said Island, a few Days after.

The proper Heirs to said Goods may have them again, on proving Property and paying Charges.

X¹ paid.

TIMOTHY RUARK.

THERE is in the Possession of John Hyson, Corftable of the Town of Chester, in the Province of Maryland, and ready to be delivered up to the Owners, the following Mares, viz.

An Iron-grey Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with something like UIR (all join'd in one Piece), is trimm'd, with a standing Mane, and hath a Switch Tail.

A dark brown Mare, about 14 Hands high, branded on the off Buttock with N inverted, is trimm'd, with a standing Mane and Bob Tail, a Star in her Forehead, and some white Spots on her Withers. These two were brought by John Clarke, from the Barrens.

A bright Sorrel Mare, about 14 Hands high, a Blaze down her Face, is trimm'd, with a standing Mane, and hath a Bob Tail. This was brought by Benjamin Jones, from the Falls of Monocacy.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subscribers, having been a long Time confin'd in Anne-Arundel County Goal for Debt, and not having wherewith to satisfy their Creditors, intend to apply to the next General Assembly for their Relief.

RICHARD WORMSLEY,
RICHARD CLARK.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscribers, on Tuesday the 18th of November past, from on board the Ship Roze, Capt. Shaw, an honest old Englishman, the two following Servants, viz. a small black about 14 or 15 Feet Keel, his upper 8 Feet is trimm'd with red, and has two Sprit Sails, viz.

Thomas Knott, belonging to Mr. Henry Woodward, living near Annapolis; he is a Blacksmith and Farmer by Trade, about 22 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, square Shoulders, low of Speech, and was born in Yorkshire. He had on a dark Beskin Surtout Coat, a blue Jacket and a striped Flannel one under it, a Pair of white Cotton Breeches, Yarn Stockings, Negro Shoes, and a black Wig.

Leighen Sabrey, belonging to Mr. Gamahel Butler, living in Annapolis; he is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, of a thin Village, aged 27 Years, wears his own Hair, which is black, and was born in England. He had on a Pair of Osnabrigs Pantcoat Trowlers, a spotted Flannel Jacket without Sleeves, a dark colour'd Kersey Coat, an Osnabrigs Shirt, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and large Metal Buckles.

Whoever secures the said Servants, so that their Masters may have them again, and will give Notice thereof, shall have TEN POUNDS Reward for both, or FIVE POUNDS for either; and if brought home the same Reward shall be paid, and reasonable Charges.

H. WOODWARD,
G. BUTLER.

THE Subscriber has now, as an Assistant in the Public School of this City, one Mr. Clayton, who was some Time ago recommended in the Maryland Gazette by the Rev. Mr. Addison (with whom he resided for 18 Months) as a Man of virtuous Principles, and very well qualified to teach the LATIN, GREEK, and FRENCH LANGUAGES. He is willing to undergo any Examination, to satisfy such as are inclin'd to employ him, of his Sufficiency for the Charge; and begs Leave to assure them, that his utmost Regard to the Improvement of such as shall be committed to his Care, shall never be wanting.

JOHN WILMOT.

The said Clayton proposes to keep an EVENING-SCHOOL, to teach young Gentlemen the FRENCH LANGUAGE, in a very plain and easy Method, and on very reasonable Terms. He is to be spoke with either at the Free-School, or at Mr. Boit's.

COMMITTED to Baltimore County Goal, on the 12th of November, a Negro Man who calls himself Sam; is a luffy well-set Fellow, and says he belongs to John Ganslow, Lancaster County.

Committed likewise, on the 16th, a Negro Fellow, who calls himself Duncan (or some such Name) speaks very bad English, says his Master's Name is Wood; by what can be understood from him, it is suppos'd he has Wrought in a Mine Bank, and run away about June or July past.

Their Masters are desired to come and pay Charges, and take them away.

CHARLES CHRISTIE, Sheriff
of Baltimore County.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At George-Town, in Frederick County, on Tuesday the 16th Day of December,

THE following Tracts of Land, viz.

Philip and Jacob, containing 400 Acres. Part of Whitewater, containing 409 Acres.

Part of Friendship, containing 1200 Acres.

These are all adjoining, and make a Body of well-timber'd Land; on which are Two Plantations, with good Orchards, four new Tobacco-Houses framed, and all other necessary Houses; and are very convenient for Trade or Cropping, lying on Patuxent River, about three Miles above George-Town, in Frederick County.

Part of Addison's Choice, containing 800 Acres. This Tract lies on Monocacy, within two Miles of Frederick-Town, in Frederick County.

JOHN ADDISON,
WILLIAM MURDOCK.

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